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THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPT. OF CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER

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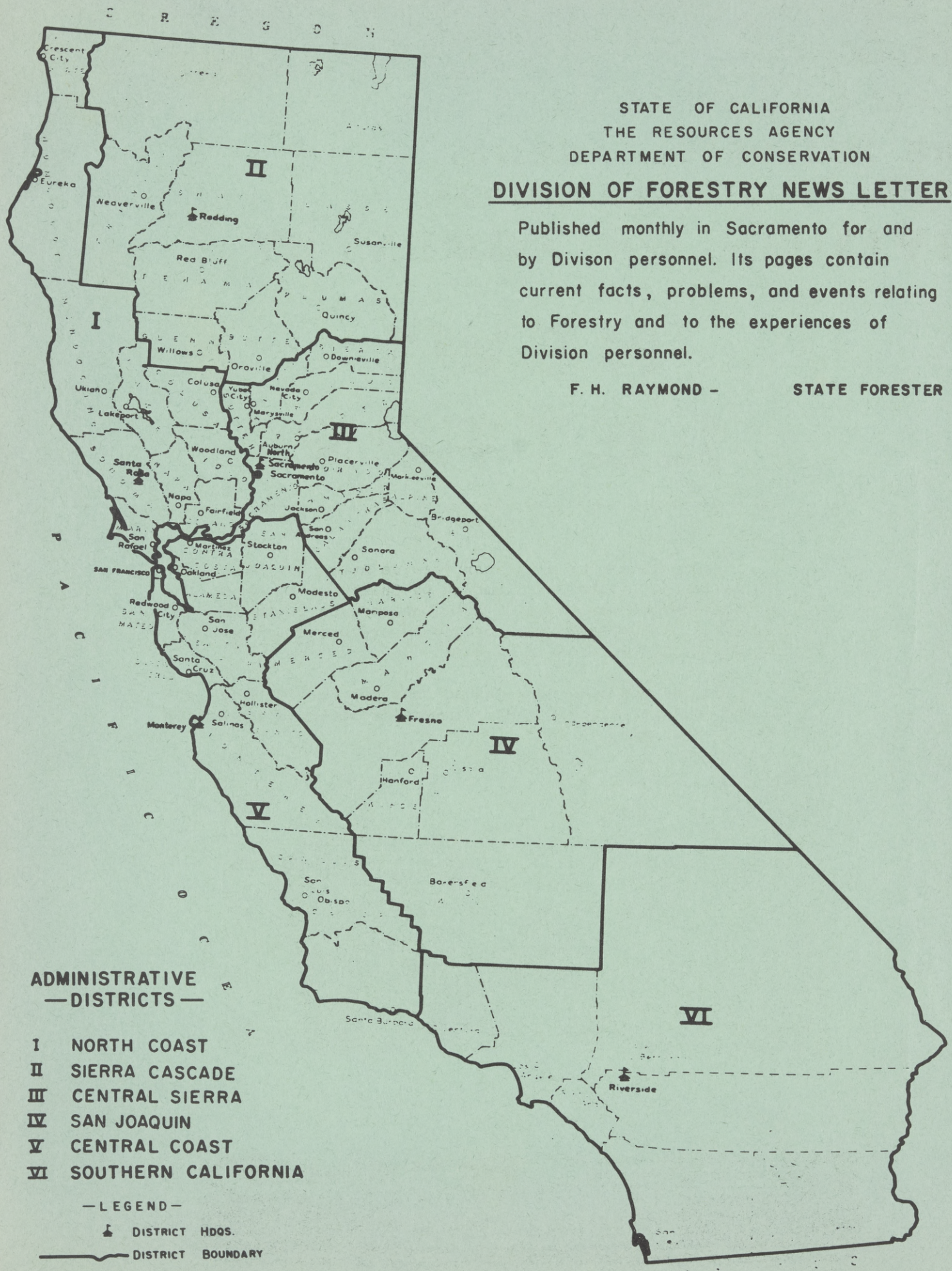

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Divison personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.

F. H. RAYMOND – STATE FORESTER

ADMINISTRATIVE —DISTRICTS—

I NORTH COAST
II SIERRA CASCADE
III CENTRAL SIERRA
IV SAN JOAQUIN
V CENTRAL COAST
VI SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

—LEGEND—

DISTRICT HDQS.
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

COVER SHEET

Presentation of a 25 Year Service Award was made to Assistant Deputy John Tomblin by Chief Deputy Moran. A short resume was given of his long service to the Division of Forestry, accompanied by appropriate remarks by Deputy State Forester Winters.

Coffee and cake were served to about 50 members of the State Forester's staff. Mr. Winters is pictured presenting the 25 Year pin to John.

FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES - SUMMARY

FIRE CONTROL: Air attack programs of the California Division of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service for the 1962 forest fire season are being integrated to avoid duplication of effort and at the same time provide the highest possible fire fighting capability to all areas.

FIRE PREVENTION: Fire suppression costs of $29,338 were paid by parties who accepted responsibility for forest fires. The money went into the General Fund.

FOREST PEST CONTROL: The booklet, "The Tale of the Terrible Twosome", prepared by the California Forest Pest Control Action Council was published and distributed by the Division. Since more forest trees are lost to pests each year than to forest fires, the booklet is designed to acquaint small landowners with the habits and problems of the pine engraver and western pine beetles with suggestions for protecting their property by prevention and control work.

REFORESTATION: "Pre-conditioned forest tree seedlings raised in Division nurseries are being field tested in the University of California's Howard Forest in Mendocino County. Pre-conditioning is accomplished by transplanting nursery stock in soil held at 68 degrees fahrenheit to stimulate root growth before planting in forest areas.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: State Forest Notes #10 listing timber production figures for 1960 was distributed. Total cut for 1960 was 5.14 billion feet; 13 per cent below last year. California still ranks second in the nation, surpassed only by Oregon, in both timber and lumber production.

FIRE SUPPRESSION: Due to the heavy precipitation fire activity was very light during February.

CIVIL DEFENSE: Several two and three-day Radiological Monitoring courses were completed by Division of Forestry personnel throughout the State.

FIRE WEATHER: A meeting was held at the Berkeley Experiment Station with Weather Bureau, U. S. Forest Service, State Division of Forestry and other personnel, to outline areas of forecast responsibility for the various Forecast Service Centers under the new Fire Weather Plan.

Material was prepared for the Fire Danger Rating Manual including drafting the Danger Rating Area Maps and arranging for printing much of the remaining material.

The Division of Forestry was represented at the 1962 Conference of Western Fire Weather Meteorologists at Portland from February 26th through March 2nd.

FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION

Representatives of the State and Federal Fire Protection Agencies are in the process of developing criteria and procedures for recommending readjustments of protection boundaries.

The U. S. Forest Service is also developing instructions for their field people to guide them in proposing any adjustments in the State Fire Plan (Green Book).

The Fire Protection Coordinator met with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service in the Regional Office on February 16, 1962, to review and discuss the rough draft material which had been prepared by both agencies.

Areas of variance were discussed and arrangements made for bringing the material into conformity. The materials are now in the final draft stage.

Suggested guidelines for the use and care of State inmate crews on U. S. Forest Service fires are being developed with the assistance of the Conservation Camp Section. These procedures will be submitted to the U. S. Forest Service for their approval and inclusion in the Region V "Fireline Notebook."

A meeting was held with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service and the State Division of Forestry to discuss plans for the air programs during 1962 fire season. Stress was laid on methods where the programs of each agency could be integrated to avoid duplication of effort and yet provide adequate coverage of areas.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: A representative of the Division of Forestry met with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service to develop proposed charts of organization and coordination, which showed the direct line of responsibility and coordination for the forestry agencies as follows:

Federal Power Commission
State Projects under AB 1144
Davis-Grunsky Act
Flood Control Act of 1944
(Small watershed demonstration program)
Public Law 566
State River Basin Studies
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Field reviews were made of various water project activity in the central San Joaquin District, with field representatives of the State Division of Soil Conservation, and local forestry field personnel. Assistance was given in the development of a field reconnaissance study for the "Atherton Creek" and "San Mateo Stream Group" projects in San Mateo County. A representative also attended a meeting in Berkeley to evaluate planning procedures of the forestry measures on various Public Law 566 projects. Those agencies represented were U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and Division of Forestry. He also attended the monthly Progress Meeting and the February meeting of the State Soil Conservation Commission.

A summary of the California Division of Forestry activity on

Public Law 566 projects as of February 23, 1962, is as follows:

Reconnaissance in Progress	5
Reconnaissance Completed	31
Planning in Progress	3
Planning Completed	5
Construction in Progress (1-USFS)	2
Projects Terminated	39
Projects on Record - no action taken	47
Total Projects on Record	106
Work Plans that require Forestry land treatment measures, approved by Washington	2
Work Plans that require Forestry land treatment measures, awaiting approval by Washington	2
Work Plans that require Forestry land treatment measures, ready for submission to Washington	1
Installation Costs - Fire Protection measures on projects now in construction (2)	$306,000
Installation Costs - Fire Protection measures on projects now awaiting approval (2)	$1,405,000

In addition to the Public Law 566 programming, the Division of Forestry is participating with Department of Water Resources on Davis-Grunsky and other State projects; Corps of Engineers on flood control projects; with the State Division of Soil Conservation on A.B. 1144 projects; and with soil conservation districts and others on projects involving watershed protection.

FIRE PREVENTION: A two-day preliminary presentation of the new State-wide Forest Fire Prevention Plan was made to the State Board of Forestry meeting in San Francisco.

Testimony involving prevention and control of fires originating from roadsides was given to the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources Planning and Public Works.

Staff personnel met with Division of Highways, Maintenance Department, to plan fire hazard reduction work on State highway rights-of-way. Arrangements were made to bring local representatives of each Division closer together in order to expend money and efforts in the more critical fire areas.

Repayment of fire suppression costs in the amount of $29,338.00 was paid into the General Fund by parties who accepted responsibility for forest fires.

One five count and one three count indictments by Grand Juries on felony complaints on incendiary forest fires in 1961 were returned.

Several forest practice litigation cases were being processed by Division personnel.

PEST CONTROL: A bark beetle infestation prevention booklet was published and distributed by the Division. The report was prepared by the California Forest Pest Control Action Council and is entitled,"The Tale of the Terrible Twosome." The insects concerned are the pine engraver and western pine beetles which attack pine trees. The primary purpose of the publication is to explain to the small landowner how these insects work, the problem they create, and how the landowner can do preventative and control work. The information is presented by drawings and in easy reading style.

REFORESTATION: A cooperative tree planting project between the Division of Forestry and the University of California was undertaken at the University's Howard Forest in Mendocino County. About 2,500 seedlings grown in Division of Forestry nurseries have been planted to date this year to test the effect on survival of pre-conditioned seedlings. Pre-conditioning is done by transplanting fresh nursery stock in soil in a greenhouse where the soil temperature is held at 68 degrees F. This stimulates root growth after the seedlings are out-planted.

TIMBER TAXATION: The Del Norte and Humboldt County Maturity Boards convened on February 19-20 and February 21, respectively. Young-growth timber on 28 properties with an acreage of 2,576 was examined and declared mature for assessment purposes in accordance with constitutional procedures by representatives of the Boards of Equalization and Forestry and the County Assessor.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: State Forest Notes No. 10 was issued by the Division of Forestry in February. This publication shows that timber production of California timber operators in 1960 was 5.14 billion board feet, 13 percent below 1959 production. California ranked second in the nation in both timber and lumber production in 1959 and 1960 being surpassed only by Oregon.

The State Forester was represented by staff members at the Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference held in Redding, February 15 and 16, 1962. The Conference was fairly well attended by logging and manufacturing, Forest Service, and other parties interested in the lumber and wood-using industries in the Sierra-Cascade Region. Most speakers at the meeting showed concern for the economic stress prevalent throughout the industry. Some optimism was evident that the industry has the capacity and the will to work toward solution of its problems. Richard Nixon delivered an address to the Conference.

ENGINEERING: A site has been selected for the new Placer Ranger Unit Headquarters. It is located approximately 2½ miles northeast of the City of Auburn adjacent to Highway 40. Accessibility and long delays in travel time, coupled with proposed reservoir development immediately beneath the present headquarters precipitated this relocation.

Engineering and architectural studies have been initiated to determine the suitability of a new site for establishment of a conservation camp located a short distance east of the Lexington reservoir in Santa Clara County.

On February 27th the bids were opened for the replacement of the Vina Forest Fire Station in Tehama County. The Division received a very favorable low bid of $19,612 and construction should commence in the very near future. The new building will replace the structure lost to fire last November.

MARCH ACTIVITIES - SUMMARY

FIRE CONTROL: During March, Division of Forestry crews controlled 14 forest fires. A total of 17 acres were burned and estimated damage was placed at $600. Heavy precipitation prior to March 20 created normal winter forest fire conditions through the end of the month.

FIRE PREVENTION: Division of Forestry employees from 25 of the 26 Ranger Units participated in 175 Conservation Week Programs between March 7 and March 14. Division efforts were directed toward forest fire prevention, watershed and wildlife management, and general conservation. At least 50,000 school children and 2,000 adults took part in the programs which were widely scattered throughout the State.

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FIRE SUPPRESSION: There were no fires of any consequence during March; just the usual routine fire activity for this time of the year.

FIRE CONTROL GENERAL: The Fire Control Rangers and Dispatchers from the six Districts met with the Sacramento Headquarters staff to exchange ideas and discuss problems concerning fire control, operations, dispatching, research programs and air attack.

FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION

A meeting was held at Military Headquarters in Sacramento between representatives of the Division of Forestry, the U. S. Forest Service and the California National Guard for the purpose of reviewing and coordinating procedures for obtaining State Military support for State and Federal fire-fighting agencies.

Operational procedures are now being developed for inclusion in the Fire Control Manual. This work is being coordinated with the U. S. Forest Service to ensure that both agencies will be operating under uniform procedures.

The Forest Service has recently released to their Forest Supervisors a directive setting forth a policy on boundary readjustments and criteria for recommending boundary adjustments and changes in the Green Book. At the same time, the Division issued as an insert for the Fire Control Manual, procedures for recommending boundary readjustments with the U. S. Forest Service. This work was also closely coordinated between the offices of the Regional Forester and the State Forester.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: A representative of the Fire Control Office, in company with a representative from the U. S. Forest Service, Region V Office, made a brief field reconnaissance investigation of Watershed Management Projects from the San Francisco Bay south to Santa Barbara along the coastal counties.

FIRE WEATHER AND FIRE DANGER RATING: Several people from the Sacramento office attended the Fire Weather Workshop for San Joaquin Districts fire control personnel at Coalinga. The program covered research in fire weather and fire behavior, U. S. Weather Bureau's responsibilities in fire weather forecasting and fire weather information as applied to fire strategy and tactics.

The 1962 Fire Weather and Danger Index records were completely checked for coding and data entry accuracy at the Folsom Conservation Camp. The records have been delivered to the Experiment Station in Berkeley for entry on punch cards and eventual inclusion in the Fire Weather computer program.

A briefing session on the latest developments in the Fire Danger Rating System was put on for the District Fire Control Rangers and Dispatchers.

Work continued on multilithing, punching and assembling Chapters 6 and 7 of the new Wildland Fire Danger Rating Handbook. It is expected the handbook will be ready for issuance to the field the second week of April.

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH: The Division of Forestry sent its Coordinator of Forest Fire Research to Missoula, Montana, during the last week of February and the first week of March to assist in tests of new forest fire retardants. These tests were conducted at the Northern Fire Laboratory of the U. S. Forest Service. This laboratory is one of two located in the United States. It has specialized equipment which permits controlled burning conditions which simulate summer fire environments. Test fires were conducted under controlled conditions of temperature, relative humidity, wind and fuel moisture.

As a result of the Missoula tests, four successful fire retardant candidates will be further tested in field trials to be conducted near Red Bluff, California, in early June. These tests will also be a cooperative endeavor including the efforts of the U. S. Forest Service and the Los Angeles County Fire Department as well as the Division of Forestry. Representatives from these agencies met at the Plum Creek Conservation Camp late in March to complete plans for the June tests. Preparation of the test site which will involve some 100 acres will be done by the inmates and Division of Forestry personnel of the Plum Creek Conservation Camp.

The Fire Control staff, including the fire research and equipment development section, met for a full week with the six District Fire Control Coordinators and Head Dispatchers. Subjects discussed included communications, dispatching procedures, use of fire weather information, evaluation of newly developed fire equipment and tools, the use of air

tankers and helicopters on forest fires, the use of viscous water in fire trucks, new fire retardants, and other subjects of mutual interest to the Division as a whole.

Several representatives from the Fire Control and Timber Management staffs in Sacramento attended a Helicopter Symposium at the Sacramento Airport late in March. This Symposium was jointly sponsored by the manufacturers of Weedone Spray, Bell Helicopters, Inc., and Calicopters of Stockton. These companies demonstrated the many ways in which helicopters and chemical sprays can be used in fire control work, in timber management work and in helping to establish fuelbreaks in the wildlands of California. Members of the teaching staff of the School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, were escorted on a one-day trip to the Sutter Hill Training Center. Demonstrations were given showing the use of new sandbox technique for the simulation of forest fire behavior. This technique will be further studied by the School of Forestry personnel as a part of an operations research project.

At the State of Washington's request, the Division sent a representative to Olympia where he presented a program on the Fire Research projects being worked on in California. About 60 Washington Division of Forestry people attended.

AIR TANKER PROGRAM: A Division representative visited the Regional Office of the U. S. Forest Service to work on the final details of a coordinated inspection of all air tankers and pilots in California. This inspection will be made the first of next month at Redding, Fresno, and Chino. The U. S. Forest Service Chief Pilot and aircraft mechanics, along with the Division's Associate Engineer will have the responsibility of determining condition of the airplane and pilot qualifications.

PEST CONTROL: The Western Forest Insect Work Conference composed of administrators, field entomologists, and research scientists held its annual meeting in Tucson, Arizona, March 12-16. Representation included all the Western States, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and three provinces in Canada, as well as Division personnel. The theme of the program was "Insects Affecting Forest Regeneration." Control of cone and seed insects should be confined to seed production areas or seed orchards. Failure to treat the soil in nurseries has increased the problems with the many insects that live in the soil. The large increase in plantations has added new problems with weevils, tip moths, and terminal bud insects. There are over 400 insects affecting regeneration of which little is known of the biology of the majority of these insects.

REFORESTATION: A cooperative reforestation study was continued in an area swept by fire in 1959 on the land of the Gualala Redwoods Company near Gualala in Sonoma County. One thousand Douglas fir trees were planted to compare survival of late Fall planting with Spring planting. Two age classes of Douglas fir planting stock, one-year seedlings and two-year transplants are also being compared. The Fall planting made early last December was severely damaged by grazing sheep which had broken through a neighboring rancher's fence. Trees that had been planted on a north slope in March, 1961, in the same area, part of which had been sprayed with herbicides to reduce competition of sprouting tan oak trees, showed that Dougas fir survived 45 percent while Monterey

pine survived 73 percent. Survival in plots on a ridge top cleared of competing vegetation by bulldozer was considerably poorer, amounting to only 26 percent for Douglas fir and 50 percent for Monterey pine.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT: The 1961 Range Improvement Annual Report was published and distributed during March. Ranchers burned 88,398 acres of undesirable vegetation compared with 133,185 acres in 1960.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION: A summary of the Division's 1961 activity in emergency revegetation was compiled and distributed in March. This report "Emergency Revegetation of Burned Watersheds" shows that the Division participated in seeding nine projects (35,564 acres) at a cost to the State of about $25,000.

TIMBER TAXATION: The Mendocino County Timber Maturity Board declared young-growth timber mature for assessment purposes on 302 ownerships consisting of 19,643 acres at a meeting held in Ukiah, March 1 and 2. This action, taken under a provision of the State Constitution, removes tax exemption from young timber that has become marketable. Representatives of the Board of Forestry and Equalization and the County Assessor serve on this maturity board.

TRAINING: Thirty-two forest managers and foresters attended the short course "Management Control in Modern Forestry Practice", held at Oregon State University in Corvallis on March 14-16. Five were from California, one representing the Division of Forestry. Major emphasis was given to the principles of gathering appropriate information for management decisions in handling forest properties. Knowledge gained from this course will help materially in developing and evaluating inventory plans and management plans for State forests.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: "The Logger and the Forester - Partners in Progress", was the theme of the Redwood Region Logging Conference held in Eureka on March 8-9. The Division was represented at the conference which was well attended by over 300 loggers, foresters, manufacturers, and others interested in the timber industries in the Redwood Region. The program was of high calibre, informative, and focused serious thought on the problems of taxation and game management as two obstacles to productive timber management in the North Coast area.

ENGINEERING: The Division of Forestry has recently been advised by the Department of Finance that the Bureau of Land Management has rejected our application to purchase the land on which the Cahto Mountain Lookout and Repeater is located. This action by Bureau of Land Management follows a previous rejection of our application to purchase Lot 1 on Berryessa Peak in Napa County. The latter rejection was protested by Forestry, but the protest was also disallowed. Apparently, the Bureau of Land Management is willing to enter into five-year leases with the State for these sites, but the lease fee has not been determined. Since the Bureau of Land Management is a beneficiary to the protection afforded by the State, Forestry questions the advisability of entering into a fee lease.

A joint meeting was held on March 20th between representatives of the Division of Forestry and the Property Acquisition Division of the Department of Finance. This meeting was scheduled to develop the basic procedures to be followed in acquiring seven U. S. Forest Service fire protection facilities which have been offered to the State free of charge. These sites are located within the protection areas now serviced by the Division of Forestry.

The Division of Forestry inspected and accepted the Felton warehouse on March 6th. This is a new facility recently completed at the headquarters station of the Santa Cruz Ranger Unit. Its completion fills a long felt need for more adequate storage space at this station.

RECOMMENDED USE OF ALUMINUM MARKERS TO IDENTIFY NURSERY STOCK BY ORVAL D. JONES, SR. - FORESTRY WORK PROJECT FOREMAN - BEN LOMOND NURSERY SANTA CRUZ

These markers, fitting over the end of a slat, facilitate filling orders from certain sections, which were previously without numbers or where the number was scribbled on a thin wood slat and had been washed away by water and dirt. Considerable time was lost and some mistakes were made in filling orders. The suggestion was adopted in September, 1959. The valuation states that in addition to $40 net annual savings on the tagging method, this suggestion has prevented errors from occuring in packaging nursery stock in five to ten individual orders per year, thus saving the time involved in preparation of correspondence between the State and the purchaser. It also effected a savings in eliminating the rehandling of stock shipped in error. It has eliminated double shipping costs and has resulted in an improved public service. One recommendation from the agency was for an award of $25. Another recommended an award based upon the $40 saved.

The recommendation $10.

HARRY S. MARTIN RETIRES

On February 1, 1962, Harry S. Martin, Skilled Laborer at the Davis Headquarters Forest Nursery, retired after 14 years of State service. During this period he saw the Division's nursery program expand from one nursery with a capacity of 66M trees to four nurseries with a capacity of 6,500,000 trees.

In the early years in the development of the nurseries Harry acquired the nickname of "Farmer Brown" because of his operation of a Farmall HV Wheel Tractor at the nurseries. Today, he is probably better identified by this name than by his true one.

Harry was honored on January 28th at a reception given for him by the employees of the Davis Headquarters Nursery. At this time he was presented with a watch and other expressions of gratitude for his years of service to the State. Mrs. Martin, who retired from State service with the Franchise Tax Board, also on February 1, was an honored guest at the reception.

BELVA MECHLER RETIRES

Belva Irene Mechler, Senior Stenographer was employed in the Agreement Section of the State Forester's Office at Sacramento and completed 32 years in State Service; eighteen of which have been with the California Division of Forestry. Prior to her assignment with the Division of Forestry, Belva worked for the then-called Fish and Game Commission, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Board of Equalization.

Belva was born into the Danielson family who at that time lived near Vacaville, Solano County, California. As all youngsters are prone to do, it didn't take long before she was ready to start her formal education. Belva was enrolled in the Cooper Grammar School, a rural ediface, with the usually unheard of requirement today of having to walk a three-mile round trip as part of her initial educational efforts.

Following graduation from grammar school, she enrolled at Vacaville High School from which she graduated in June of 1919. Incidentally, transportation to and from school had improved somewhat during this period as she was now driving a horse and buggy! The writer wonders how many of today's readers have ever experienced the warm, friendly feeling present when one has the privilege of driving their own horse and buggy to and from school, as compared to today's sport cars and other forms of rapid transportation.

Following World War 1 most able-bodied men were in Military Service as they were following World War 2, and as was done during the second conflict most ladies met the first economical challenge by working in agricultural jobs, usually reserved for males, to get our crops in and processed. Belva spent her summer vacations while attending school doing this kind of work.

After moving to Sacramento in the Fall of 1919 she attended Healds Business College, When the course was completed she took a Civil Service examination, passed, and accepted employment with the State Fish and Game Commission on February 27, 1920. This assignment lasted approximately seven years following which she resigned to marry Robert Mechler and devote her time to becoming a housewife and mother.

This union was blessed by the arrival of one daughter (Geraldine) who is now grown and following her own vocation as a Sacramento City School teacher.

It was in 1943 when the Mechler family was living next door to Mr. C. Raymond Clar, who at that time was Chief Deputy to the State Forestry, asked if she would be willing to work on an intermittent basis for the Division of Forestry for about three months under the direction of Forestry Engineer Chas. M. Ennis typing post-war construction plans. Belva accepted, and this typing project was completed on schedule, but like many another assignment with Forestry, jobs start out on an intermittent basis and gradually work toward permanency. It wasn't long before Belva received a permanent Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk rating in the Engineering Section where she stayed until 1951. However, following the death of Mr. Ennis in 1951, which was a great personal loss to us, Belva accepted a Senior Stenographer-Clerk position in the Agreement Section of the Fiscal Section where she has been ever since.

It was with mixed feelings we learned today Belva has set her retirement date for April 30, 1962. Those of us who have had the good fortune to work with her cooperating on official projects of mutual interest to the Division hated to learn of her plans to go, yet the same coworkers gladly join the writer in wishing her success on the achievement of her well earned retirement and in the fulfillment of her long-time ambition just to remain at home and again take up her duties as a home maker and housewife where she left off years before when she first took up service to the State.

Many of us will miss her pleasant personality at the office, but those of us who are members of the California Forestry 25 Year Club will have the pleasure of seeing her and her husband at least once each year at our Club dinners.

W. R. (WALLY) HUNT NOW 25-YEAR CLUB MEMBER (Quarter Century Quotes)

W. R. (Wally) Hunt, Forestry Project Superintendent at Antelope Valley Conservation Center in Susanville, California, will this year round out thirty-four years in natural resource conservation work in California.

Wally was born December 17, 1909, to parents living in the rural area of Shasta County. As time progressed he completed his grade schooling in 1923 with subsequent graduation from the Shasta Union High School in Redding, California.

His first gainful employment in forest conservation work was as a U. S. Forest Service summertime Guard for the Lassen Forest with wintertime employment on road and trail construction and maintenance, snag disposal, timber cruising, and scaling assignments on the Forest until summertime and fire season again arrived. Then he would return to Fire Guard position for the duration of the fire season.

It was on May 15, 1931, that he accepted a position with the Division of Forestry as an Assistant Ranger with assignment at Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, California. It was during this time he met Miss Edith Wilcox of Hat Creek, Shasta County. Their friendship culminated in marriage. To this union one son was born. Upon maturity their son chose

to follow his father's footsteps and is currently employed as a Forestry Project Foreman at Deadwood Conservation Camp where by this time he has accumulated over eleven years of employment in conservation work for the California Division of Forestry.

Wally, like many others joining the firefighting branch of the Division of Forestry during depression years, had to make many sacrifices and improvisations to get his job done. For transportation he had an old model A Ford pickup equipped with one backpump, two Barron tools and two axes which was used as a fire truck. Accommodations for creature comforts are best described by his own words - quoted: "We didn't think of carrying a bed-roll in those days, as when you went on a fire you stayed with it until it was out." end quote.

Well spoken Wally, but you didn't mention anything about sustenance, by many of our readers it is well understood that the only preparation was a canteen of water and a can of pork and beans and a cut of chewing tobacco in the hip pocket. It was these privations that induced us to put that fire dead out as quickly as possible so we could get a good night's rest and a wholesome meal at home before the next fire started.

There was always hanging over our heads in those days the possibility, due to shortage of funds, of being laid off during the winter months and not being re-employed until the next fire season. This actually happened to Wally the winter of 1931, and he was re-employed in April of 1932. During the winter of 1932 he was employed at Davis Nursery and Sacramento Office until February of 1933 and at that time he accepted appointment as Superintendent of the single men's unemployment camp at Whitmore. Stayed there until May then returned to Siskiyou County to take up his duties as an Assistant State Forest Ranger. In October of 1933 was given an appointment as Superintendent of the single men's unemployment camp at Ingot, Shasta County. His stay here lasted until December of 1935. From this location he transferred to Whitmore as Superintendent of a 250-man W.P.A. Camp and engaged in constructing firebreaks, telephone lines, and roads for the California Division of Forestry.

Those who have experienced these kinds of assignments all will agree they were a most colorful and exciting contribution to California's society and conservation efforts of that era.

While not on camp assignment, Wally worked as an Assistant State Forest Ranger under the direction of State Forest Ranger Charles P. Campbell in Siskiyou County until May of 1936 when he was assigned as Assistant State Forest Ranger to the Whitmore Assistant Ranger District in Shasta County under direction of Ranger Lester Gum and later under Ranger Jess Graves from 1936 to 1945.

It was during this ten-year period Shasta County went through some of the worst fire conditions it ever experienced.

In September, 1945, he was assigned to the Whitmore CYA Camp in charge of Forestry activities under direction of the District II Office in Redding. The camp was closed in November of 1951, and in May of 1952 Wally received an appointment to Parlin Fork Conservation Camp near Fort Bragg in District I.

CALIFORNIA FORESTRY 25 YEAR CLUB
(Quarter Century Quotes)

The California Forestry 25 Year Club held its fourth annual dinner meeting at the Spendrift Cafe in Monterey, California, on the evening of March 17, 1962.

Forty-three of the Club's registered members, spouses, and guests were present and enjoyed a pleasant evening of exchanging conversation with many long-time friends they hadn't had the opportunity to see since the last Club meeting in Fresno.

State Forest Ranger Miles H. Young was seated as President for 1962. To the left of the new Club President is the first lady of the Club who also enjoyed the evening immensely. A gala time was had by all. The dinner was held on another well known day of celebration and apparently we all have enough of the "old sod" coarsing through our veins to cause an abundance of enthusiasm for a jolly good time to show on the surface when long-time friends get together. It was a gala evening.

All are looking forward to another similar get together in 1963.

When Antelope Valley Conservation Center at Susanville opened in July of 1961 Wally transferred there as Superintendent of Forestry work projects and is looking forward to a long tenure of assignment in the Sierra Cascade Region of California which is the home area of both Wally and Edith Hunt. The best of luck to yom both.

His long history of Camp Supervisorial work makes him eminently qualified to adequately guide future forestry work projects required at Antelope Valley Conservation Center.

Wally and Edith Hunt are both registered members of the California Forestry 25 Year Club and although their work now keeps them off the central beaten thoroughfares of the State, we trust to see them at least once each year at our annual California Forestry 25 Year Club dinners.

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MR. MCARDLE OF U. S. FOREST SERVICE RETIRES

The following telegram was sent to our State Forester F. H. Raymond:

"Forest Service announced retirement of McArdle effective March 17, 1962. Ed Cliff to replace him.

"R. C. Wible, President, care Department of Forests and Waters, Room 407, Education Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania."

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CALAVERAS RANGER UNIT 43 YEARS AGO

The Calaveras Prospect of August 2, 1919, says that State Forester G. M. Homans entered into the first cooperative forest fire suppression and forest fire prevention agreement with the County of Calaveras. State Forest Ranger H. H. Huntsberger was assigned administrative duties in addition to the Amador and El Dorado County areas previously assigned to him for administrative responsibility over state-protected areas in the three counties.

Ranger Huntsberger made his office with the U. S. Forest Service at Placerville from where his duties for the three counties were administered the first few years.

In 1921 Ranger Paul Q. Harvey was appointed in Calaveras County with his office at San Andreas. There followed a period of about three years when apparently no one was permanently assigned there, until 1925 when A. K. Herbert was the Ranger. The State has assumed responsibility for fire protection in Calaveras ever since.

Due to the high timber values on lands controlled by the Calaveras Land and Timber Company in the northeastern part of the county, Ranger Herbert appointed an Assistant Ranger with headquarters at Mokelumne Hill and moved his own office to Angels Camp. A few years later it was moved back to San Andreas and has been permanently established there.

The issue of Calaveras Prospect dated July 12, 1919, carried a news item entitled "Air Patrol Causes Bad Runaway". In those days following World War One foresters were trying to find, at the suggestion of General Hap Arnold, aircraft's usable position in forest fire control and prevention techniques.

The Army said it was operating under "civilian contract" with the Stanislaus National Forest. The patrol flight-path from Mather Field to Groveland, Tuolumne County, passed directly over the Banner District in Calaveras County where the startled team was engaged in transporting lumber. It is understandable how they became frightened at low flying, noisy Jennies of that day appearing in the skies above.

Fred R. Herbert

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Recently deposited in the State Library were some personal letters written by a young Forty-Niner named Matthew Scott to his sister in Clinton County, New York. Scott became a very successful merchant in Marysville and San Francisco and was later sent by the U. S. Government to Japan to develop trade channels between the two countries. The following quotations are from one letter. The ideas represented appear strange this 112 year later. First, the lumber market in San Francisco should have been booming. Then, the ambitious young miner-merchant is willing to gamble on selling "scantling 8c wall strips" shipped all the way from New York.

San Francisco April 19, 1850

Dear Sister

I am once more in this windy disagreeable town on business . . . I am very glad to hear that Father has the mills 8c has them stocked I am in hopes that lumber will bring a good price there it is very low here not often selling for enough to pay the freight . . .

Could Father get some scantling 8c wall strips here as early as Nov I think they would bring good prices but they should be ship'd as early as April to do it . . .

C. R. Clar

THINGS WERE TOUGH 60 YEARS AGO

Recently a couple of editorials which pertained to forestry affairs were discovered in the Sacramento Record-Union of December 21 and 31, 1902. It is to be remembered that the earliest federal Forest Reserves were being set aside by Executive Proclamation at this time. The great conservationist, Dr. George C. Pardee, had been elected Governor and was on his way to Sacramento to take over the office on the first day of 1903.

The editorial of December 31 told of a recommendation to the gathering Legislature by the State Miner's Association to appropriate $50,000 for fire protection in the forests of the State. There was, of

course, no State agency to direct such work at the time. That is also an important point to remember in the editorial of December 21, quoted below. At any rate, the Record-Union recommended against any such appropriation on constitutional grounds. The paper contended that such a thing would be a government contribution to private property.

The earlier editorial was titled "The University and Forestry." Very probably the women's club referred to was the California Federation of Women's Clubs, where the wife of U. C. Botany Professor J. G. Lemmon was persistently working for forest conservation.

"A public-spirited women's club at San Francisco has mooted the question of asking the coming Legislature for an appropriation in the sum of $25,000 to establish a school of forestry in the University of California.

"The school of forestry connected with the State University will accomplish nothing practical. It is not to be trusted with a fund of this kind. The sum of $25,000 given to the Governor of the State for the purpose of instituting inquiry through employed agents, or a Forestry Commission already educated on the subject, might be the beginning of intelligent legislation; but $25,000 given to the State University will never be heard of again.

"...The owners of private lands simply propose to cut the forests down, cut them into boards and sell them for what they can get ... in short to raze them to the ground. There is, therefore, no employment for intelligent forestry and students in such a school would be acquiring a very useless profession.

"...a school connected with the university would be an absurdity. The university is not fit to be trusted with the care of this subject. There is a demand for immediate investigations and immediate remedial measures, and this demand far outweighs the indirect and very slow process of educating young men to be foresters by the theoretical and dilatory university methods."

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BOOK REVIEW

The Natural Resources Library has received a copy of the book William B. Greeley: A Practical Forester, by George T. Morgan, Jr. This 83-page, nicely printed, very well written hard cover book was produced by the Forest History Society, Inc. at St. Paul. An introduction was written by David T. Mason who is a well known pioneer forester on the Pacific Coast and one of the original faculty members of the U. C. Forestry School. (In passing, it should be noted that President Wheeler was very insistent that old grad Greeley should return to head the newly formed Forest School at Berkeley in 1914.)

Morgan wrote this book as a master's degree thesis in history (Oregon U., 1960). His work won an award given for best example of Pacific Northwest history. Presently he is employed by the Forest History Society. During 1957 or 1958 Morgan was employed as a teacher in North Highland elementary school near Sacramento. During this time he borrowed

my own growing book manuscript and we each picked at the other's muddled mental collection of historical tidbits.

Bill Greeley was one of the giants who shaped the course of forest land policy in the United States. The fact that he was so closely associated with California adds special interest to his story. From a policy standpoint, the big event in his career was his break with his own great leader and teacher, Gifford Pinchot. The "practical forester" won his case and all American foresters have been, and long will be very much affected by the outcome of that struggle.

C. R. Clar

NEWS ITEM APPEARING IN SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919, ISSUE OF CALAVERAS PROSPECT

"The newly appointed State Firewarden (Ranger) had a rather unpleasant experience on his first introduction to this county. Last Wednesday while on the road from Railroad Flat to Mountain Ranch, his machine went over the Esperanza Grade. The car was considerably damaged and the State Firewarden (Ranger) was quite badly shaken up. When the car turned over, he was caught beneath the wreck and was held fast until a passerby rescued him. When the Warden (Ranger) arrived in San Andreas Wednesday evening he walked with quite a limp."

We do not know the kind of automobile our first Calaveras Ranger owned or the condition of the road surface; but we do remember the Esperanza Grade as it was in those days, and we feel sure there must have been a good and sufficient explanation of how this early day accident occurred on the very first day of a Ranger's assignment. It still happens even with our modern equipment, road grades and surfaces, and the improved driving techniques taught to each driver of State equipment.

Shouldn't we have learned better by this time?

Fred Herbert
State Forest Ranger

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE APPEARED IN "PULP AND PAPER" MAGAZINE, JANUARY 8, 1962.

Los Angeles--A new electronic camera that "sees" through heavy smoke that blocks out both visible and infra-red rays may be the answer to firefighting problems not previously solved.

The camera underwent initial testing during the recent Bel-Air and Topanga Canyon fires here. According to Robert M. Stewart, Director of Applied Research for Space-General Corp., the device operated in an airplane 10,000 feet above the fires, successfully mapped the path of the blaze and disclosed intensity of hotspots through thick layers of smoke.

By relaying what the camera sees to the ground, Dr. Stewart reports, firefighting command posts could keep a widespread fire under constant surveillance. He says the camera device is an extremely sensitive microwave radiometer--not an infra-red device. "Fire emits microwaves as well as infra-red radiation, and these are what the camera records," he explains. "Infra-red cameras won't work in this application

because smoke particles scatter infra-red radiation. Microwaves, go right through the smoke."

The Los Angeles County Fire Department has contacted Dr. Stewart and is studying his new development. Other fire control agencies in California will be kept informed of progress through the California Air Attack Coordinating Committee.

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WHAT'S YOUR WOOD I. Q.?

How well do you know the dramatic part that trees--and wood--have played in the world's history and the steady rise of man's standard of living?

Most people know that a tree is the world's largest vegetable. But relatively few are aware of the many wonderful things that can be done with the wood--the earth's only renewable natural resource.

You may be familiar with the beauty and warmth of wood. But do you also know how faithfully our forests have served us--how strong, how durable, how versatile and practical wood is?

To test your knowledge of wood, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has especially designed the following quiz of ten questions. How to score: nine or ten right: you're a blockbuster; seven or eight: a qualified woodsman; five or six: a whittler; less than five: blockhead. (School-age chips off the old block should do best.)

Questions:

1. What ever happened to the good ship Mayflower, which brought the pilgrims to America?

2. Where could you once find streetcar tracks made of wood?

3. What kind of wood did Noah use to build his ark?

4. What is the oldest living thing in the world?

5. Why do steel mills use a wood 2 x 4 to skim slag from molten iron?

6. Exposed, unpainted wood wears away at the rate of:

   (a) 1/4-inch a year (b) 1/4-inch in ten years (c) 1/4-inch a century.

7. "Might oaks from little acorns grow", but what about the rest of the forest? Is nature keeping up with the replacement of the trees that man cuts down for use in the construction of houses, office buildings, bridges, furniture, etc.?

8. Where is the oldest wood building in the world?

9. What proportion of the U. S. is wooded?

10. Is it true, as natives of Central and South America believe, that mahogany trees should be cut by the light of the moon?

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ANSWERS TO "WHAT'S YOUR WOOD I. Q.?"

1. The Mayflower was dismantled in England in 1629 and its curved wood ribs were turned upside-down to form the rafters of a building that still stands.

2. In Salem, Oregon. Workmen digging a water main ditch in Salem recently unearthed a stretch of wood streetcar tracks that had not been used in forty years. The men said the tracks were still in excellent condition.

3. Gopher wood, which most translators interpret to mean what we call cypress.

4. A tree. According to the National Geographic Society, several 10-to-30-foot-high bristlecone pines growing in the Inyo National Forest in the White Mountains of East Central California are 4,600 years old.

5. A metal skimmer would melt.

6. A quarter-inch a century. Properly painted wood surfaces will last indefinitely.

7. For every baby born in the U. S. (and there's a new citizen born every 7-1/2 seconds) at least 422 tree seedlings are planted by professional lumbermen. These seedlings are only a tiny fraction of those planted by Mother Nature herself. At present, U. S. timber growth, after subtracting losses due to fire, insects, and disease, exceeds timber cut by about one-third, according to a recent U. S. Forest Service report. Right now there is enough timber in our forests to build a six-room house for every family in the nation.

8. The 1,349-year-old Horyuji Temple at Kyoto, Japan, is believed by most historians to be the oldest wood building.

9. About one-third of the U.S. is forested and nearly three-fourths of this American forest grows, or is capable of growing, commercially valuable timber.

10. According to native legend, mahogany trees should be cut by the light of the moon because they are sounder, freer of sap, and of a richer color at night than during the day. Actually, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, this belief has no basis in fact.

National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.
March 9, 1962

TEACHING SHORTAGE? NOT HERE!

Who says you can't get volunteers to do a job? It is no secret that a dire need of our school system is more qualified teachers. But one organization, The National Rifle Association of America, points with quite justifiable pride to the outstanding accomplishments of its thousands of volunteer instructors.

Not a penny of pay, yet the NRA records list 34,000 volunteer instructors in its nationwide hunter safety training program. These instructors school themselves, take an examination to become certified, and then work hard giving countless hours so the nation's nimrods, particularly new and young ones, can enjoy a typical American sport with safety.

Their program has been greeted by real enthusiasm. So much so that a satisfactory completion certificate is required by law in eleven states and one Canadian province before certain young sportsmen can obtain a hunting license. And, although not so required by law, eighteen other states officially sanction the training. In the few years these volunteers have been working they have certified 1,356,000 successful graduates of the prescribed course of instruction. Since the course is a minimum of four hours of instruction (in most cases it is considerably more) this adds up to the astronomical statistic of more than five million student hours. And these same instructors furnish their own training aids and equipment.

State Game Departments are understandably boosters for this program. Casual readers of news stories often think of hunting as an increasingly dangerous pastime. Actually statistics last year showed about one accident per 115,000 man-days of hunting, including even rather trivial accidents. The enthusiasm is largely due to the fact that since this program began accident statistics have been improving, even while the numbers of hunters increased tremendously. South Dakota gives the program full credit for a decrease in accidents last season. This is echoed by many other states. It has even crossed the border. The Province of Ontario adopted it and last year showed the most improved safety record in Canada. Obviously the training saves lives and prevents injuries.

The real uniqueness of this story is in the point that here is a big job of education and training, done without big tax appropriations. The credit goes to the thousands of volunteers for a real public service job, well done. Let's salute them - personal satisfaction is their only other reward.

News Featurette - National Rifle
Association of America - March 26, 1962

SUMMARY OF APRIL ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL

During the month of April there were 85 forest fires on lands where the Division of Forestry is responsible for fire control. These fires burned a total of 241 acres and caused damage estimated at $6,000.

During the same period last year fires burned 221 acres and caused damage estimated at $5,800.

While total forest fires, acreage burned, and dollar losses reported are considered normal for this time of year, fire control specialists point out that even with normal weather for the balance of the forest fire season the potential for greater than normal resource losses exists over much of the State.

Southern California and the southern Sierra are especially vulnerable to easy starting and rapid spread of fires because of heavy grass encouraged by Spring rains and an abundance of dead fuel as a result of successive years of drought. Throughout the balance of the State potentially dangerous fire conditions are spotty. Most north slopes and deep productive soils are presently supporting a succulent vegetative cover; however, grass and other vegetation on shallow soils and South slopes is already dry enough to support the spread of fire. Near normal and above normal precipitation will delay the forest fire season in the higher timbered areas, but effects of the extended drought of recent years will be a major factor in fire control problems during 1962.

FIRE PREVENTION: PERMITS

Burning Permits required by law between April 15 and December 1st and at other times when unusual fire hazard conditions are declared to exist by proclamation of the Director of Conservation were revised by the Division of Forestry.

New permits issued for use during the 1962 fire season combine application and permit thus reducing by one-third the time required to complete the 120,000 permits handled yearly.

As in previous years, special permits are required for project-type burning where it is necessary to use fire for the disposal of large quantities of flammable material. Controlled fire used for brush-range improvement, on construction jobs, or for sawmill waste disposal are examples of project-type burning which require the special permits.

Permits for project-type burning issued for use during 1962 will require precautions based on weather and other hazardous conditions which reflect the permittees ability to maintain control of his fire. Major advantages of the new permits for project-type burning are the required closer contact with the forest officer and the use of scientific weather data in determining when and how the burn will be conducted.

AGREEMENT TO APPEAR

Officers of the Division of Forestry may now release persons arrested for misdemeanor violations of State fire laws or county fire laws administered by them upon obtaining the signature of the arrested party on an Agreement to Appear to answer charges. The Agreement to Appear fills the requirements of Penal Code Section 853 which up-dates enforcement of fire laws. Misdemeanor violations of fire laws carries a penalty of up to $500 fine or six months in jail or both. Felony violations of fire laws are not subject to the use of the new Agreement to Appear and carry heavier penalties.

APRIL ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION

There were 85 forest fires on lands of State Responsibility during the month of April. This is about normal in comparison with the past records.

The State Forester officially declared fire season to exist in Southern California on May 1, 1962, and unless unanticipated weather changes occur, the San Joaquin and Central Coast Districts will be on 24-hour duty before the middle of May.

COOPERATION: STATE-FEDERAL

Operating procedures for the use of National Guard personnel and equipment on forest fires has been developed jointly by the National Guard, Division of Forestry, and U. S. Forest Service. These procedures are now being processed as a directive for field operation.

A four-day training session was given by U. S. Forest Service personnel from the Regional Office to the Fire Control Rangers and Technicians from the North Coast, Sierra Cascade, and Sacramento Districts, pertaining to a new system of timber damage appraisal. A method for estimating the growth impact on the surviving timber stand (board feet volume lost) was the main subject to be considered. A representative from Fire Control and one from Forest Management also were in attendance.

The California Division of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service cooperated in the joint inspection of air tankers and pilots that are available for use on forest fires in California this year. Pre-qualifications of craft and pilots is a requirement of both agencies prior to bidding on contracts. Preparations were made to conduct joint training programs for air tanker pilots and operators to be held at two locations in the State in May. This training is also a mandatory requirement by both agencies prior to use. Additional supplementary training will be given; however, after pilots are on the job at a later date.

AIR ATTACK

New tanks for dropping up to 180 gallons of liquids on forest fires were inspected at El Toro Marine Base. These tanks will improve the performance of large helicopters available for use by fire control agencies in Southern California. A squadron of S58 type helicopters have been used on fires during the past two years as part of a research program of the Division to study the feasibility of employing larger helicopters in fire control. Other tanks of 450 gallon capacity have also been developed for use in the still larger S56 helicopter.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The Llagas Creek Public Law 566 Watershed Work Plan has been received and submitted to the field and staff sections of the State Forester's Office for review and comment.

A representative attended the April meeting of the the State Soil Conservation Commission.

The Atherton Corps of Engineers project fire protection study has been completed. No increased fire protection was recommended. The San Mateo Stream Group Corps of Engineers study has been completed. No increased fire protection was recommended. The Noyo River and Harbor Corps of Engineers fire protection study has been completed. It was recommended that one road be fireproofed.

A Division representative attended the Bolinos Channel Corps of Engineers project public hearing with other interested agencies and also field reviewed the Revolon Slough Watershed in Ventura County, the Pine Creek and Los Trampas Creek projects in Contra Costa County. All of the above are Public Law 566 projects.

FIRE WEATHER

The Division was represented at the 2nd Joint Meeting of the five California branches of the American Meteorological Society held on the 13th at the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey. This conference was held to acquaint meteorologists throughout the State with weather programs being carried on by various agencies. A brief description of the California Fire Danger Rating System was presented.

Two members of the State Forester's staff spent a day in each of the Ranger Units of the San Joaquin District to conduct training and to bring personnel up-to-date on the Fire Danger Rating System as it will apply this coming fire season.

The Division continues with the issuance of the 400 Divisional copies of the new Wildland Fire Danger Rating Handbook. By the end of the month the sets for the North Coast, San Joaquin and Central Coast Districts had been completed and sent to the field. The Southern California set is ready and waiting for pickup.

Six hundred sets of Chapters 6 and 7 of Part I of the Handbook were delivered on the 6th to the Berkeley Experiment Station for installation in U. S. Forest Service Handbooks.

The latest progress report on the cooperative IBM 704 Computer Program on Danger Index Computation, Decade Data Summary, and Ten-Year Normal Data Compilation shows that production runs have been made on 1953-60 data. This phase of the program performs 13 sub-routine designed to check coding and logic of data entry. Correction tapes have been made and merged with the original tapes for 1958 and 1960. The program for computation of relative humidity, all Danger Indexes, and Averaging Indexes by Fire Danger Rating Areas by day is complete and ready for production runs. Programming work is continuing on the Station and Fire Danger Rating Area Decade Averaging routine and on the annual percentage frequency of Indexes by Fire Danger Rating Area, 10-year frequency, and "Normal" Seasonal Severity accumulation routines.

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH

The Director and Divison Chiefs of the Pacific Southwest Forest

Range Experiment Station presented a review of all forest research that had taken place during the past year by the Experiment Station's staff. This review was presented to the State Forester and his staff and field deputies and to other staff personnel involved in research projects contracted by the Division of Forestry to the Experiment Station. This review is an annual affair which presents the current status of all research projects in which the Experiment Station is involved and also permits the Division's personnel to ask questions and present their ideas on which direction future research should take.

The California-Nevada Forest Fire Research Council met for two days in Reno, Nevada. The first day was devoted to presentations of current results in various forest fire research projects. The first day also included a detailed report on the Bel-Air fire which destroyed nearly 500 homes in the Los Angeles area last November. The second day was devoted to how research results are being extended to field operations. This session included presentations by several fire agencies' training officers who reported how field people are being kept informed currently about research results and how these results are being put into action.

A one-hour presentation on "Progress in Forest Fire Research" was given to the Central Sierra Fire Conference held near Tahoe City during the last week of April.

COMMUNICATIONS-RADIO

A Division representative met with the FAA in Los Angeles to explore the possibility of using some of the FAA radio frequencies in the air program. If this is possible, it will require only a crystal in existing aircraft radios and will cut down the bulk of additional radios for both the State and Forest Service. There are now some extra frequencies available in the FAA allocation and indications are that there is a possibility of using them on an experimental basis.

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FOREST PRACTICE

The Board of Forestry approved two alternate plans at its meeting in San Diego on April 24. The alternate plan of Edythe Russ Connick provides for salvage of timber suffering heavy mortality from past logging by clearcutting and regenerating the area artificially. The plan applies to 113 acres in Humboldt County and allows a departure from the certain provisions of the Redwood Forest Practice Rules pertaining to seed trees and their protection. The alternate plan of the Ken Del Ranch allows the cutting of small overstory trees to improve a stand being managed for the production of red fir and white fir Christmas trees. The plan applies to 4,160 acres of timberland near Tennant northeast of Mt. Shasta in the North Sierra Pine Forest District.

STATE FORESTS

Mac Young Lumber Company of Philo was awarded the timber sale for which bids were opened in Fort Bragg on April 26. The sale involves the cutting and removal of 1,794,000 board feet of young-growth and old-growth redwood and Douglas fir timber and right-of-way logs on 88 acres of forest land in Caspar Creek on the Jackson State Forest before October 15, 1962. Mac Young submitted the highest of two bids received which sets the price per thousand board feet at $16.50 for Douglas fir and $11.00 for redwood, white fir, hemlock, and Bishop pine. It is estimated that the total value of the sale will amount to $23,749.

PEST CONTROL

Some of the most serious pine beetle outbreaks yet experienced occurred in California forests in 1961, according to a report recently published by the Division of Forestry. Critical insect losses were confined mainly to regions in the central part of the State and south where spring precipitation was sub-normal. In Northern California the situation improved markedly where logging of 150 million board feet of insect-infested timber and direct control projects by owners, the State, and federal agencies checked dangerous build-ups. The report also discussed status of forest damage caused by diseases and animals like porcupines, deer, elk, and rodents.

The current status of the insect situation is being determined by aerial and ground surveys that commenced in April. The Division is cooperating with the U. S. Forest Service in this appraisal. More

normal rainfall that has occurred this season should reflect a betterment in many areas.

NURSERY

Twenty Boy Scouts and 12 Girl Scouts from Davis, Yolo County, planted 500 seedlings at the Davis headquarters nursery April 14. The trees will serve as a specimen arboretum of species normally sold in the nursery program. They will replace those removed by widening of U. S. Highway 40 three years ago. They also included some to extend the windbreak and screen around the nursery property.

A sixteen-man crew from the Iron Mine Conservation Camp in Placer County, spent three weeks at the Davis headquarters nursery potting 66,000 seedlings. They will be sold in the 1962-63 season primarily for erosion control and farm windbreaks in valley and foothill areas of California.

The Division was represented at a meeting of the Northwest Forest Tree Seed Committee held in Corvallis, Oregon, April 16 and 17. Other representatives included forest industry and governmental forestry organizations from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Discussion was focused on certification of forest tree seed. Since genetic control of forest tree seed has not progressed as far as agricultural seed, certification cannot be regulated as rigidly. Procedures are necessary, however, to certify tree seed according to source. In other business the name of the committee was changed to the Western Forest Tree Seed Council, thus broadening its scope to include California and eight other Western States.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Range Improvement Study No. 7, "Anchor Chain Improves Brush Range Land", by Marvin Dodge and Cecil Pierce, and State Forest Note No. 11, "Marden Brush Cutter Trails", by Roy Ritchie and Marvin Dodge, were released this month. These papers summarize the results of tests of brush removal equipment. The anchor chain is a heavy chain towed by two bulldozers. The Marden brush cutter is a heavy rotating drum equipped with knives also towed by a large tractor. The trials were conducted at Latour State Forest (Shasta County) and the Ranchita Range Study Area (San Luis Obispo County).

RESEARCH

Forest research underway by the U. S. Forest Service was reviewed at a joint meeting held in Sacramento on April 3, between the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Division of Forestry. The Experiment Station has plans to intensify its research on California problems. A forest fire laboratory is scheduled to be established in Riverside and a field research center at Redding. The Experiment Station conducts a number of research projects under contract for the Division in forest fire prevention, fire climate, fire retardants, hazard reduction in Southern California brushfields, and brush watershed management. It also is investigating the management of snowpacks of the Sierras for the Department of Water Resources.

TIMBER TAXATION

A perplexing problem concerning the assessment of timber crops was clarified by an Attorney General's opinion issued April 11. He ruled that merchantable original growth timber left for seed trees and natural regeneration at time of initial harvest are exempt from taxation like immature trees that come in after logging until declared mature under Section 12 3/4 of Article XIII of the State Constitution. This law provides for at least a 40-year exemption and until declared mature by a board composed of representatives of the Boards of Equalization and Forestry and the County Assessor. The Attorney General opined that such exemptions are in order for third and successive crops of timber and not just for the second crop. The ruling resulted from a difference of views between the tax authorities and timber owners, and was requested by the two Boards. The application of this opinion should encourage long-term tree farming. Guidelines for administration of this constitutional provision proposed by the two Boards were also generally endorsed by the Attorney General.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering and Construction Section of the Division of Forestry has spent approximately five man days on coordinating the Division's space needs with representatives from Buildings and Grounds. These space needs are being projected for use in laying out floor allotments in the new Retirement Building.

Personnel from the Engineering and Fire Control Sections of the State Forester's Office recently met with the Assistant Deputy of our District III office and reviewed the District's proposed 5-year communications plan. This is the first 5-year plan submitted by the field in this area of capital outlay improvements. We are recommending that the other five Districts approach this planning problem in the same manner.

Bids were opened for the joint Monterey Headquarters of Forestry and Beaches and Parks. The apparent low bid was $530,075.

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FOREST FIRE by Lonnie Johnson of
Fort Seward, Humboldt County

Fires can destroy, forests they burn
Use fire safely, why can't people learn
Fire can destroy the forests scene
How can people be, with fire, so mean
Fire can help you keep very warm
But even in forests, fires make bees swarm
Why keep foresters busy fighting fires
And electricians replacing burnt poles and wires
When you are camping, be sure your fire is out
Don't leave your campfire roaming about
Animals love their forest home
That is where they live and roam
You have the fishes in the stream

A couple of million it may seem
But if the fires burn trees, top to root
The stream will be filled with dirt and soot
The forest, the animals, and the seed
Fresh air, clean water, good dirt they need
The bear, birds, squirrel and the deer
Forest fire is the thing they fear.

THE PETER LASSEN TREE

In August of 1961 the huge Ponderosa pine known as the "Peter Lassen Tree" was cut down.

This tree, a well known landmark, located five miles south of Susanville at the foot of Diamond Mountain was named for Peter Lassen in honor of whom Lassen County was named.

The following is an excerpt from A. M. Fairfield's "History of Lassen County":

"Peter Lassen came over Diamond Mountain from Plumas County in the spring of 1855 and camped the first night under this tree and later built a cabin near by. He often expressed a desire to be buried under it and when he was killed by Indians in Nevada in 1859 his remains were returned and buried here. In 1862 the Masonic Lodge erected a monument over his grave." (In later years a second monument was erected.)

"The tree has been dead since 1950 when it was killed by Western Pine Beetles. As the limbs were a hazard to visitors who stopped under it to marvel at its great size and to read the inscriptions on the monuments, it was removed by Masons Lloyd Eoff, Preston Franklin and Orien Worley.

"Mr. Worley furnished the following information: 'The tree was 164 feet tall with a 36-foot spike top. The stump, which was cut two feet above ground, measures nine feet across. The tree would yield four 32-foot logs, scaling 36,210 board feet of lumber. The first two 32-foot logs would have cut 26,880 board feet. One large limb measured 64 inches in diameter and would have cut 1,010 feet of lumber in a 22-foot length.

"Nine rounds, each about 2 feet thick and weighing about 3,000 pounds, were saved for the California Division of Forestry, Lassen National Park, University of Arizona, Lassen Historical Society and others. The remainder of the tree was cut into wood, producing about 42 cords. Twelve dump truck loads of bark and sawdust were hauled away.'

"The diameter of the tree was measured in 1948 by State Forest Ranger William Mann and Associate Ranger Merrill Swain to settle a bet between Deputy State Forester James Mace and Forest Manager McCandlies. Mr. Mace bet the tree would measure 8 feet in diameter at a height of four and a half feet. He won the bet as the tree measured 97½ inches D.B.H. At that time the tree was green.

"This tree has been under study by personnel of the University of Arizona. They believe it to be the oldest and largest Ponderosa pine in the United States. It was estimated to be 600 years old.

"The cut which the Division of Forestry has came from about 18 feet above ground. A ring count on it, made with a magnifying glass by Merrill Swain, showed about 410 years. Assuming it took 20 years to grow to this height, the tree would have been about 430 years old in 1950 when it died. The tree grew to 48 inches in diameter in the first 100 years, but slowed in growth thereafter. The top probably died fairly early in the life of the tree before it attained full height. This is undoubtedly the reason for the large size of the limbs.

"As the growth of the tree in the last 100 years was but 6 inches on each side, it was 7 feet, or more, in diameter in 1855 when Peter Lassen first camped under it. "

"The excerpt that follows was taken from the "History of Lassen County" by A. M. Fairfield and first appeared in the Roop House Register:

Sunday, Aug. 31, 1856

Another Sabbath has passed on the pinions of time and we are one week nearer eternity. A few more years and we shall have passed smoothly down the stream of life and paid the debt of nature. How different then will this far famed Elysian Valley appear! What great and stupendous changes will have taken place! Where now stands Lassen's log cabin, a modern pig sty will have been erected and round that sage covered ranch will be a rail-worm fence, composed chiefly of piles of brush. Who among this generation will be able to recognize this valley? Echo answers "Nary Bugger."

Merrill A. Swain
Lassen-Modoc Ranger Unit

THE FOLLOWING NEWS ITEM APPEARED IN THE SACRAMENTO BEE, MAY 3, 1962

"Jerry Dragoo, adviser for Explorer Post 28 of the Golden Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America, has been awarded one of seven scholarships offered throughout the country by the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

"Association officials said this is the first year the national schorarships have been given to Scoutmasters or post advisers who have done outstanding work in training young people in soil and water conservation. The scholarship covers a one-week training session at the National Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico.

"Members of Post 28 have been instructing other Scouts in conservation projects."

A. J. Hayes
Associate State Forest Ranger

RETIREMENT PARTY FOR HUGH L. MAPLES

Friday Evening, February 9, 1962, a retirement party was given in honor of Forestry Work Project Foreman Hugh L. Maples.

"Mapes", as he is better known by his many friends, has been with the Division of Forestry for 17 years, the last ten years having been spent as Forestry Work Project Foreman at Iron Mine Conservation Camp.

Approximately 80 people turned out for the affair, coming from all directions of District III. This represented only a portion of the many friends "Mapes" has made during his service with the Division.

Being an ardent fisherman and hunter we may rest assured that the camping equipment presented to "Mapes" will not be allowed to collect any dust.

A capable and experienced Foreman, he was willing to undertake any task assigned to the utmost.

The Division will miss for many fire seasons to come the services of "Ole Mapes."

A. J. Hayes
Associate Ranger

DISTRICT III DINNER DANCE

With a St. Valentines Day theme the Annual District III dinner dance was enjoyed by a good crowd on Saturday, February 3rd, at the Elks Hall in Placerville.

We were honored with the presence of several of the State Forester's staff and their wives: Chief Deputy Lew Moran, Deputy Gene Bertsch, Assistant Deputy Mike Schori (in transit South to District VI), and Smokey himself, Raleigh Taylor.

Deputy Fred Dunow paid special tribute to three members of our Mother Lode Family for having completed 25 years of devoted State service: Fire Control Ranger Bill Jamieson, Placer Unit Ranger Mike Brock, and our sweetheart of the purse strings, Vivian (Wood) Watson.

The party was a real twister and even the sacroiliac injuries were held to an acceptable minimum.

LATE CDF BULLETIN - Patrolman Jack Haseley began passing out cigars February 15th celebrating the arrival of 8 lb. 7 oz. Melissa Kathleen. Although she is Jack's and Barbara's first-born, she is lucky enough to have been eagerly awaited by sister Marie, 10, adopted only a year ago.

With the current severe storm cutting flying conditions to a minimum the stork is hovering over Mt. Danaher where Foreman Don and Mary Davis and Foreman Jon and Mitzi Sweeny are expecting new arrivals.

We don't know whether or not it was the threatened approach of the stork but there has been almost the appearance of an evacuation from Mt. Danaher this winter. First to depart was Assistant Ranger Vern Stahl, our latest newlywed. He and Dorothy moved into their new home in old Newtown early in December. Next was Phyllis Williams, our

steno-clerk, who moved into her new home south of Shingle Springs in time for Christmas. Last was Dispatcher Vernon Cassell who states he just had to "get out of the low-rent rut and move in with the big mortgage crowd." Having just about burst the seams of the State residence here, Vern moved his family into a new home in Camino.

Jack D. Burke
State Forest Ranger

LETTER TO RANGER CROSSFIELD, MARIPOSA, FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors wish to express their appreciation for the excellent job of brush clearing done by your crews recently on the Bootjack Road. We have had several enthusiastic comments made to the Board about this good work.

The Board also wishes to thank you for the excellent work done elsewhere throughout the county as well.

s/ Gabrielle Wilson
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS - COUNTY OF MARIPOSA - RESOLUTION NO. 1454

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mariposa, State of California, as follows:

1. Hereby grant permission to the CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, through the STATE FORESTER, for his duly-appointed local representatives in charge of the Division, Mariposa Ranger Unit, to utilize CYA Wards working as regularly organized crews under the direction of Division of Forestry personnel, to move annual and perennial vegetation which constituted a continuing fire hazard from county road rights-of-way.

2. County road rights-of-way to be included in such a Hazard Reduction program shall be selected by the State Forest Ranger in charge, because of:

   a. The particular hazards involved.
   b. The roads' strategic location as fire breaks for fire control.
   c. Adjacent property and improvement values which might be threatened by fires originating along county roads.

3. Proposed hazard reduction work accomplished under this resolution shall meet with approval of the Mariposa County Road Commissioner and be authorized by him before commencement of proposed work.

4. The fire hazard reduction work accomplished under this resolution shall be without cost to the County of Mariposa, as it is not intended to be a program of road improvement, but a fire hazard reduction effort, with ready access to afford beneficial employment of Youth Authority Wards under the direction of Division of

Forestry during inclement weather when access to more remote projects is limited.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mariposa, State of California, this 5th. day of December, 1958.

AYES: McGregor, Ellis, McCay, Miller, Conrad
NOES: None
ABSENT: None

ATTEST: /s/ Gabrielle Wilson
County Clerk and ex-officio
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

/s/ Eugene McGregor
Chairman of the Board

"THANK YOU" LETTER FROM DEPUTY AND MRS. METCALF AND MRS. LUCILLE WOOD

Dear Friends:

We would like to take advantage of this means of expressing our sincere appreciation to you for remembering us on the occasion of our retirement. We tried to say "Hello" and "Thank you" to those who were able to attend our party, but with so many of our dear friends present, it is quite possible that we missed the chance of personally expressing our appreciation to you.

We realize that many of you who so thoughtfully contributed toward the gift fund were unable to attend the party and see the many gifts: Lucille's beautiful diamond wrist watch with appropriate engraving thereon; Leota's lovely cameo brooch; and Cecil's goldplated badge with engraving setting forth the occasion, and a complete movie camera and projector outfit. In addition, we received portable transitor radios. These gifts were a complete surprise to us and were purchased through your thoughtful generosity, for which we thank you again.

A special item, the C. E. Metcalf Trust Fund, created by Dick Rafferty in appreciation for financial assistance given to him and his family by Division employees (State-wide) in a time of need a number of years ago, will, along with the other gifts, be a constant reminder of all of your expressions of friendship.

Most sincerely yours,

Cecil and Leota Metcalf and

Lucille Wood

MOUNTAIN HOME CAMPERS REPORT BACK

Most of the people who come to the Mountain Home State Forest want it to remain just as it is. That is the concensus of replies received from card questionnaires sent to a 25% random sample of the 250 campers who signed in at Mountain Home last summer. They were thanked for their part in the Forest's perfect fire record in 1961, and in keeping the camps and roadsides clean.

In reply to the invitation to return a card with their criticisms, comments, and suggestions for improvement, 13 of the 19 cards returned offered only compliments to the Forest and the Division of Forestry. Typical of these replies are the following:

"My family and I spent a very enjoyable weekend at Shake Camp. Even my wife enjoyed it. The camping spaces are large and neat; one of the best places we have found."

Sam Morris
Bakersfield, California

"We thoroughly enjoyed the area and hope to return next year. Keep it primitive. We love it. Merry Christmas."

Edward Greene
Spring Valley, California

"We had a marvelous time! Don't change a thing at Mt. Home State Forest. It's beautiful and peaceful just as is. Thank you! Happy Holidays!"

Laura Ette and Bill Van Patten
Menlo Park, California

"I was very pleased with your campground. I found the campgrounds very clean and well kept and I would also like to comment on the courtesy of your forest rangers and other personnel dealing with your park and campground."

Gary Moore
Boron, California

"For your information, we have discussed the management of the Mountain Home State Forest with many campers. We are all in agreement that M.H.S.F. shows excellent management on your part and that you have a courteous and efficient staff. Mrs. Campbell joins me in wishing you and the staff a Merry Christmas, and we request this card be forwarded to your Sacramento Headquarters for the benefit of your supervisors. P.S. -- We travel about 18,000 miles/year."

Al and Jan Campbell
Taft, California

"In reply to the card we received about our stay at Mountain Home State Forest, we have no complaints. As constant campers in many of California's parks, we found your area very pleasing. To find any place unmarred of its beauty is most gratifying. Many of the areas we have been to camp have had so many other distractions that our sons never really see what is around them. Thank you for your concern to please us and we hope that the manner we left our campsite pleased you."

Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Neeley
Tulare, California

Among the six replies which offered suggestions, two suggested more tables and fireplaces at the old Mountain Home Campground, and there were suggestions for more trout to be planted in the ponds, and some road improvement, a mild criticism of litterbugs, and for coin-operated electricity. One camper wrote, "Please feed the bears next year so we can get some sleep."

Floyd L. Otter
Forest Manager

CECIL METCALF AND LUCILLE WOOD RETIRE

On January 20th more than 500 people converged on Fresno to honor two people who helped the California Division of Forestry grow from struggling infancy to a mature place in State government. The occasion was the retirement party for Deputy State Forester Cecil Metcalf and Dispatcher Lucille Wood whose forestry careers go back to the 1920's.

They started in the days when communications were crude and wildfires were fought with wet sacks, and are retiring in an era when radio communication is commonplace and the use of aircraft to bomb the fireline with chemicals is standard practice.

Swede Nelson, Director, Department of Conservation, as toastmaster for the evening, read some of the many letters and telegrams sent by people who could not attend the retirement party because of the press of business. Resolutions were presented by the Board of Forestry, the Boards of Supervisors, and the San Joaquin Valley Supervisors Association commending Metcalf for his years of service in the field of conservation and outstanding service to the State.

The following letter sent to Metcalf by Governor Edmund G. Brown sums up the feelings of his many friends:

"Dear Cecil:

"Director Swede Nelson informs me that you are retiring from the Division of Forestry after serving with that organization for thirty eight years.

"During the nearly four decades of public service in the field of forestry you have contributed a great deal to the development and protection of our wildland resources. I am well aware of the dynamic leadership you have shown in all of these activities during the time when you were the first Forest Ranger in Tulare County and through the last twenty years during which you have loyally served as Deputy State Forester in charge of the South Sierra District. It is people like you who have made California's Civil Service the best in the Nation.

"On behalf of the people of California, I want to express my appreciation for your many years of unselfish public service and wish you and Mrs. Metcalf many years of happy and successful retirement."

STATE FORESTER RECOUNTS METCALF'S CAREER IN CONSERVATION WORK

State Forester Francis Raymond, in recounting the career of Cecil Metcalf, described him as a tough, hard-working forestry man who was willing to tackle any job that came along.

Metcalf came to California from Michigan in 1911 when his family moved to Lindsay. Two years later the family moved to Kerman; then a short time later, moved to Fresno. Metcalf married Leota Van Sickle in 1917 and they moved to a cattle ranch at Sand Creek in eastern Fresno County. Cecil and Leota have three children--Jeanette, Ralph and Mayree-- and seven grandchildren.

For three years, starting in 1920, Metcalf was a voluntary fire-warden in southeastern Fresno County. For the next four years, beginning in the summer of 1923, he was on the Fresno County payroll and assigned to patrol the foothill area in the southeastern part of the county during the fire season. In 1925 he helped erect the lookout tower on Bear Mountain in eastern Fresno County.

During the first three years Metcalf was with Fresno County; he worked under the Fresno County Farm Advisor. In 1926 he worked under the supervision of State Forest Ranger Asa Miller. It was during this four-year period that Metcalf helped control several famous and historical fires, including the Dry Creek Fire and the Bear Mountain Fire, both in Tulare County.

Metcalf was appointed State Forest Ranger for Tulare County in May 1927. This was a seasonal position that expired in December when the danger of forest fires was past. During the winter he worked on his ranch and made plans for the next fire season.

In the beginning of the fire season in 1928 he was reinstated as State Forest Ranger in Tulare County. For the next two years he worked for the Division of Highways supervising construction crews in the winter, and worked as a State Forest Ranger during the fire season.

In the years 1930-31 Metcalf held the titles of State Forest Inspector, State Forest Supervisor, and Fire Chief for the San Joaquin Valley under Inspector Rodger Wood (the husband of Lucille Wood) with headquarters at Bakersfield.

In 1932 his classification was changed to State District Forest Ranger and was transferred to Santa Rosa to assume the duties of Inspector for the Counties of Sonora, Napa, Lake, Solano, and Mendocino.

In 1934 the position of Inspector was abolished and Metcalf became State Forest Ranger for Mendocino County. It was during this year that he supervised the establishment of eight civilian forestry camps in the North Coast District that were the forerunner of the CCC Camps.

Three years later he was transferred to Tulare County as State Forest Ranger. When the Districts were formed in 1943 Metcalf was appointed Deputy State Forester for the San Joaquin District. In

April, 1959, he was appointed Chief Deputy State Forester, TAU, for three months. He returned to his permanent position as Deputy State Forester for the San Joaquin District in July, 1959.

METCALF'S INTEREST IN CONSERVATION WAS WIDESPREAD

Metcalf served as the first chairman of the San Joaquin Conservation Forum and is currently serving as chairman of the organization. In 1955 he was the second person inFresno County to be honored by a plaque and honorary membership in the 4-H organization for his many years of service in connection with Whitaker Forest Camp.

He was a forceful influence in the establishment of Mountain Home State Forest. He has been a staunch advocate and a leading organizer of rural fire protection, stimulating the creation and development of county firefighting organization throughout the State for more than two decades. He was elected president of the California Rural Firemen's Association in 1950, an organization which he helped to found.

In 1961 Metcalf was singularly honored by the Central Sierra Forest Fire conference, composed of all forest fire agencies in the San Joaquin Valley watershed, forest and parks, by being presented a bronze plaque for valued service in inter-agency relations and as one of the three organization founders.

He has served as regional fire chief of the California Disaster Office, since its inception, coordinating all valley fire services during State-declared emergencies.

Metcalf has been active in countless conservation, civic, and farm groups for over forty years, serving in various capacities for the betterment of conservation.

LUCILLE WOOD, THE LAST OF THE "LADY DISPATCHERS"

In tribute to Lucille Wood, Assistant Deputy State Forester Don Knowlton recounted the rather unique story of Lucille's forestry career.

Lucille came to California from Washington in 1911. She was married to Roger Wood, an employee in the Fresno post office in 1912. Roger took a State Forest Ranger's examination in 1927 and was appointed the first State Forest Ranger in Kern County.

Lucille was a true Ranger's wife, doing office work and dispatching, without pay, to help her husband with his fire control job.

Lucille went on the State payroll as an Intermediate Clerk in 1929. She transferred to Fresno County in 1931 where she worked for three years until she resigned her position to accompany her husband when he was assigned to Madera County as State Forest Ranger. She lived in Madera until 1937 when her husband suffered a heart attack while fighting a hay fire.

After Roger's death Lucille moved to their ranch in Piedra, Fresno County, where she kept boys and girls, ages 7 to 18 who were

wards of the probation department. Lucille made arrangements for a teacher to instruct in an emergency school set up at the ranch so the children could go to school.

LUCILLE APPOINTED FOREST FIRE DISPATCHER

Evan Joy was the State Forest Ranger in Fresno County when Lucille returned to State Service in 1942, after passing a Dispatcher's examination, and assigned to Fresno County. In 1944 she transferred to the District office in Fresno as a member of Deputy Metcalf's staff.

Lucille is the last woman Dispatcher working for the Division of Forestry. She plans to keep busy during retirement by working with civic groups and doing a lot of traveling.

Robert L. Voss
Associate Ranger

THE FOLLOWING IS A QUOTED EXCERPT FROM THE EDITORIAL OF THE SIERRA STAR NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED MARCH 8, 1962, OAKHURST, CALIFORNIA:

> "Getting an early start on fire prevention is the California Division of Forestry. Inspectors have been making preliminary surveys on homes and businesses in the area to prepare residents for the spring 'clean-up'. They are leaving information and suggestions for making buildings comply with present fire prevention ordinances. This spring another inspection will be aimed at specifically requesting correction of violations. Then watch out, for the citations are scheduled to be issued as needed in order to obtain a "clean house" by fire season. Yes, we'll have one no matter how much rain."

F. D. Wood
Assistant Ranger, Ahwahnee District
Madera Ranger Unit

THE FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED AS MADERA COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COURT OF REDWOODS SPONSORED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Mr. R. J. Moran
State Forest Ranger
P. O. Box 328
Madera, California

Dear Mr. Moran:

We wish to thank you for your personal interest in supplying and transporting the Madera County gigantea specimen.

Assistant Ranger McCarty and foreman Roger Helm delivered the tree in excellent shape and we had it in the ground within one-half hour after its arrival.

The smaller "spare" tree we have placed in a box where it will stay for an emergency or a permanent location on the grounds at a later date.

Your cooperation is a fine example of the cooperation we have had from Mr. De Witt Nelson, Mr. Raymond and all of the rangers in the redwood areas throughout the State.

Sincerely,

Tevis Paine
Director, Public Relations
Los Angeles County Fair Assn.

Roger D. Helm
Dispatcher-Foreman

The popularity of "Touch Football" has greatly increased since the election of President Kennedy. However, the personnel of the Madera Ranger Unit have gone a little farther and are now playing the game with a live "pigskin."

Recently Dispatcher-Foreman Jeff Hawkins noticed a live three months old pig running down the highway that fronts the Headquarters station. A huddle of the available employees was quickly called and the plans were mapped to capture this worthy (and eatable) foe. Quarterbacking the CDF team was Ranger Bob Moran, with a stalwart line consisting of Foreman Hawkins, Foreman Wally Overstreet, Assistant Ranger McCarty and Driver Jim Johnson. On the first play, the porker made a successful line plunge through middle and gained 150 yards on the CDF team coming to rest in the middle of the Fresno River bridge that adjoins Headquarters and causing a small traffic jam amongst the local populace who thought that the Forestry boys had finally flipped. Undaunted by the traffic jam our gridiron hero made an end run and reversing his field several times ran across the headquarters lawn, jumped the retaining wall onto the river bank and proceeded up stream. After a hot pursuit by a gallant, but tiring CDF team, the worthy opponent was finally tackled and brought down by Driver Jim Johnson. A notice of the triumph by the gallant team in green was announced over the local radio station and the grateful owner of the pig showed up to claim his prize.

A statement from a winning team member was given to the effect that he now knows what the "Other Duties as Required" mean on the examination announcements.

G. L. McCarty
Assistant Ranger-Dispatcher

LETTER FROM SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TO KARL JAEGER, ASSISTANT RANGER, INDIO

"It was indeed gratifying to learn of the very prompt appearance and most effective use of the equipment in your charge at the fire which occurred at Bridge 592.2 east of Salvia on March 13, 1962.

"By your timely action in reaching and subduing the fire the damage to the bridge was kept within bounds where it was possible to continue its usage, through issuance of a slow order, by the heavy traffic on this busy main line route with only a few minutes delay to each movement. The bridge would otherwise have been entirely doomed, with a complete tie-up of train operations until repairs could be made.

"This is, therefore, to express sincere appreciation to you as the First Chief Officer, Patrolman W. S. Lord, and Pumper Operators E. Dwayne Harvey, Claude Huse, and Peter J. Keller, all of whom rendered a most creditable performance worthy of high praise.

s/ Jay H. Long"